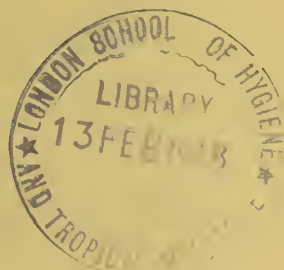


HZ 4411 (2)

1962



Harwich Port Health Authority



Annual Report
FOR THE YEAR 1962

HARWICH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Members and Officials of the Authority as at 31st December, 1962.

BOROUGH OF HARWICH

Councillor E. GANT (Chairman)
Alderman C. A. GREEN
Councillor G. G. HARPER
Councillor E. H. NEWTON
Councillor MRS. E. M. SMITH

SAMFORD R.D.C.

Councillor MRS. M. MACLACHLAN
Councillor R. F. HARWOOD
Councillor COL. E. H. RODWELL, M.C., T.D.

TENDRING R.D.C.

Councillor F. W. AYLMORE
Councillor P. J. COLE
The REV. A. C. REYNOLDS

FELIXSTOWE U.D.C.

Councillor W. E. HASTE
Councillor W. Y. WARD

DEBEN R.D.C.

The REV. W. H. GROOM

Clerk and Solicitor:

H. H. V. CARTER, B.A.

Office:

"Hill Crest" 193, Main Road,
Dovercourt.

Telephone: HARWICH 2366

Office of the PORT MEDICAL OFFICER:


Health Department,
259, Main Road, Dovercourt.

Telephone: HARWICH 3206

Office of the PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Parkeston Quay.

Telephone: HARWICH 2656



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29414568>

HARWICH.

February, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members,

We have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1962. This is drawn up in accordance with various Regulations and Instructions of the Ministry of Health.

It is gratifying to report a continuance of cordial relations with the Officials of British Railways, the United Shipping Company, the Zeeland Shipping Company, and the Felixstowe Dock Company, also with the Home Office Immigration Department, and S.B. and H.M. Customs. Without such liaison it would be impossible for the work of the Port to operate efficiently.

Once again it affords much pleasure to express appreciation of the work carried out by the various members of the Staff.

We have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servants,

J. ROLAND HETHERINGTON.

Port Medical Officer,
Medical Inspector of Aliens.

NORMAN PEACOCK.

Chief Port Health & Food Inspector.

SECTION 1: STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
John Roland Hetherington	Port Medical Officer	1-4-1943	L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.F.R.P.S.G., D.P.H.	M.O.H. Harwich, A.C.M.O. Essex C.C., A.V.D.M.O. North East Met. Hosp. Board.
Kieran Phelan	Asst. Port Medical Officer	1-8-1936*	M.B. BCh. B.A.C. N.U.I.	In General Practice.
Norman Peacock	Chief Port Health & Food Officer	4-8-1935 ^o	San. Insp. Cert., Meat & Food Insp., Cert. Royal San. Institute.	Nil.
Rowland Willingham	Asst. Port Health & Food Officer	1-6-1953	San. Insp. Cert., Meat & Food Insp., Cert. Royal San. Institute	Nil.
*Temporary Appointment 17-5-1934. ^o Chief Inspector from 11-2-1956.				

Office of the Port Medical Officer: Health Department, 259, Main Road, Dovercourt.
Telephone: HARWICH 3206.

Office of the Health Inspector: Parkeston Quay.
Telephone: HARWICH 2656.

SECTION II. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Med. Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	2,998	3,789,201	56	601	6
Coastwise	552	97,316	-	169	-
TOTAL:	3,550	3,886,517	56	770	6

Statistics for recent years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels.</u>	<u>Tonnage.</u>
1956	2,474	3,512,499
1957	2,572	3,513,348
1958	2,855	3,664,358
1959	3,118	3,805,754
1960	3,234	4,019,239
1961	3,231	3,886,772
1962	3,550	3,886,517

SECTION III: CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

(I) EXTENT AND JURISDICTION OF THE PORT OF HARWICH.

By a general order dated 30th June, 1899, and Section II, the limits of Jurisdiction of the Port are given as follows:-

Article 10. "The jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority shall extend to the whole of the Customs Port of Harwich, except so much as lies to the sea-ward of a straight line drawn from the most southerly point of Langard Point to the sea-ward extremity of the southern boundary of the Borough of Harwich, and with that exception the area within the jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority shall include the waters of the said Port, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, bays, roads and streams within the said Port, and the place or places, which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations, for the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of the ships for the said Port, under any regulations, for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which, in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given hereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

This district extends to a straight line from Shotley Spit Buoy to Flagboro Cliff at the mouth of the River Orwell, also to Tidal waters in the River Stour, which includes Mistley Quay.

(II) ACCOMMODATION FOR VESSELS.

(a) PARKESTON QUAY.

This was opened in 1883 and extended at the turn of the century and also in 1934. The total length of the Quay is 3947 ft. giving 8 rail served berths. There is 20 ft. of water alongside at L.W.O.S.T. Arrivals and sailings of vessels are not normally subject to tidal restrictions. From Parkeston Quay there are nightly and daily services to the Hook of Holland. There is also a regular passenger service to Esbjerg. In addition there are frequent sailings of cargo vessels to Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The greater part of foodstuffs imported are discharged here. Work is in progress to restore the sheds used by the military for their Troopship Service to make these available for commercial purposes. It is hoped to obtain new traffic for these berths and sheds.

(b) HARWICH.

- (i) The Train Ferry Terminal was erected in 1924 and maintains daily sailings (increased to 14 or 15 per week as required) between Harwich and Zeebrugge. By means of this service goods are conveyed without trans-shipment between most parts of Europe and Great Britain.
- (ii) The Old Continental Pier was originally built in 1860 and used by the Railway Company Steamers to the Continent prior to the opening of Parkeston Quay in 1883. It was taken over for use by the Trinity House in 1955.
- (iii) Steamboat Passenger Pier. This was constructed about 1850 by the Harwich Corporation and transferred to the Great Eastern Railway in 1872. The British Transport Commission has a legal obligation to maintain the pier in repair. It was used for the Ferry Services which operated between Harwich, Shotley and Felixstowe, and terminated on the 30th December 1961. The Orwell and Harwich Navigation Co. Ltd., commenced a service between this pier and Felixstowe on the 1st April, 1962.

In addition to the above there is a small Quay at the Harwich Gas Works used by the Coal Carrying Vessels.

Local Shrimping and fishing boats operate from Harwich.

(c) FELIXSTOWE DOCK.

The Dock, originally intended to be a Tidal Basin of a large Graving Dock, was constructed about 80 years ago.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been undertaken in recent years. During 1962 work was completed on the East Side of the Dock which is now used for additional berthing place for vessels.

There is ample provision of storage sheds, warehouses etc.

The dock is used by small vessels from foreign and coast-wise ports, carrying grain, timber, strawboards, beer bottled and in tanks liquid chemicals, fuel oils and other general cargo. Several consignments of foodstuffs, boneless meat, pork loins, canned goods, butter etc., have been landed here during the year. There has been a considerable increase in trade at this Dock over the last few years, as the following figures show:-

1958	281 vessels from Foreign Ports.
1959	426 " " " "
1960	509 " " " "
1961	592 " " " "
1962	756 " " " "

(d) MISTLEY QUAY.

The Quay is situated about 10 miles up the River Stour a total length of Quay frontage is 860 ft. and vessels with a draught of 10-11 ft. can use the berths on suitable tides. The Quay is mainly used by small vessels conveying grain or timber.

SECTION III: CHARACTER OF SHIPPING & TRADE DURING THE YEAR

CARGO TRAFFIC.

Principal IMPORTS: Fruit, Vegetables, Meat, Bacon, Offals, Tinned Food-stuffs, Fish, Shellfish, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Biscuits, Yeast, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Confectionery, Chocolate, Horsemeat, Textiles, Apparel, Carpets, Paper, Rubber, Machinery, Motor Cars, Tractors, Agricultural Machinery, Fuel Oils, Chemicals, Fertilisers, Timber, Grain, Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, Shoes, Straw-board, Carpets, Furniture, Grain, Animals.

Principal EXPORTS: Animals, Textiles, Motor Cars, Caravans, Horse Meat, Grain, Agricultural Machinery, Tools, Furs, Rubber Tyres, Machinery, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fish, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, NAAFI Stores, Army Stores, Clothing, Chemicals, Ammunition, Explosives.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:-

Hook of Holland, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Haarlingen, Delfzyl, Hamburg, Emden, Dordrecht, Krefeld, Brunsbittel, Donges, Antwerp, Zeebrugge, Ghent, Paris, Rouen, Dunkirk, St. Valery, Fecamp, Calaise, Esbjerg, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Vilvoorde, Trollhatten, Vasteros, Domsjo, Bergen, Sodertalje, Koping, Kalundborg, Venice, La Spezia, Malaga, Cartagena, Casablanca, Lisbon. Various Timber Ports in Sweden and Finland.

TABLE C.

Inwards	...	...	...	British	174,986
				Aliens	138,948
					<hr/> 313,934 <hr/>
Outwards	...	...	...	British	179,617
				Aliens	158,855
					<hr/> 338,472 <hr/>

Statistics for the past years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	306,597	318,121	624,718
1957	315,030	325,929	640,959
1958	313,838	327,668	641,506
1959	327,970	345,446	673,416
1960	334,283	354,717	689,000
1961	328,552	342,316	670,868
1962	313,934	338,472	652,406

SECTION IV: INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no Inland Barge Traffic at the Port.

SECTION V: WATER SUPPLY.

(1) Source of Supply.

The water for shipping at Harwich and Parkeston Quay is supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Co. The water is obtained from deep bores at Lawford and Dedham and is chlorinated.

The water supply on the South side of Felixstowe Dock is from the private supply of the Dock Company. The source is a spring at Peewit Hill. There is a chlorination plant at the reservoir. The North side of the Dock is supplied from Felixstowe Town main supply.

Part of Mistley Quay is supplied from Tendring Hundred Water Co., main supply, and part from Ind Coope's private supply for their Maltings, this is obtained from a deep bore.

(2) Reports on tests for Contamination.

14 samples from quay hydrants used for supplying fresh water to vessels, were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. 13 samples were reported as Satisfactory. One sample reported as Unsatisfactory was from a hydrant chamber with defective cover. Samples from this hydrant after new cover was fitted were reported as Satisfactory.

The Shipping Companies at the Port are carrying out the Ministry of Transport recommendations regarding cleansing of fresh water tanks on vessels, i.e., tanks are cleaned and cement washed every twelve months and opened up six months after this has been carried out and cleaned, and if necessary re-cemented.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Supply hydrants are in water-tight compartments, which are provided with drainage and proper covers. Care is taken to see that chambers and covers are maintained in proper condition. Rubber or plastic-lined hoses are used for supplying vessels. These hoses are cleaned and stored in proper lockers after use. Supervision is exercised to ensure that worn hoses are re-placed when necessary.

(4) Water Boats.

There are no water boats in use at the Port.

SECTION VI: PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

A list is maintained of Ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with any of the quarantinable diseases (e.g., Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus or Relapsing Fever). This list is kept up to date from information contained in the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation from Geneva. The contents of this list, amended as may be required, are supplied to the Chief Preventive Officer, Harwich Customs, and to the Chief Port Health Inspector.

(2) Radio Messages. (Regulation 12-14)

- (a) As Harwich is not a Radio Transmitting Port there is no arrangement for sending messages by radio granting permission for ships to enter the district.
- (b) In the event of an outbreak of Infectious Disease or suspected Infectious Disease or other circumstances requiring the attention of the Medical Officer, messages sent by radio through North Foreland are transmitted to the Port Medical Officer. The action varies in accordance with the nature of the message.

(3) Messages are also received by signals in accordance with Regulation 15.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulation 22).

There is one mooring station in the Port District. This is bounded on the North by a line drawn from Fagborough Cliff to the Steamboat Passenger Pier, Harwich, and on the South by a line drawn from Martello Tower to the Look-out, Harwich.

To this station infected ships or suspected ships are directed in accordance with Regulations 22-30 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations. The general procedure is fully known to all the Pilots using the Port.

- (5) (a) Patients suffering from infectious diseases are accommodated at Myland Hospital, Colchester.
- (b) Every attempt is made to follow up and deal with contacts, notice being sent if necessary to the Medical Officer of Health for the area to which contacts are going.
- (c) Disinfection and cleansing of the affected portion of the ship is carried out by the Port Health Inspectors. During the year it was found necessary to use the disinfecting station of the Harwich Borough Council, on one occasion.

SECTION VII: SMALLPOX

Cases of smallpox are sent to the Smallpox Hospital at Ipswich, which is designated a "first line" Hospital. Should accommodation there not be available, Myland Hospital, Colchester, (designated a "second Line" Hospital) is prepared to accept cases. Dr. John Kershaw is available as a consultant if required. Laboratory investigations for smallpox virus are now carried out at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale.

SECTION VIII: VENEREAL DISEASE

The Port Medical Officer is in charge of a Clinic for the treatment of V.D. which is held at the Harwich and District Hospital at the following times:-

Tuesday	9.00 a.m.	-	9-30 a.m.
Thursday	5-30 p.m.	-	6-30 p.m.

and at other time by appointment.

Notices advertising the place and times of Clinic Sessions are exhibited in suitable places and the Port Health Inspectors seek to ensure that the facilities are made known to seamen using the Port.

SECTION IX: CASES OF NOTIFIABLE & OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D.

CATEGORY	DISEASE	<u>Number of cases during the year</u>		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed on ships from foreign ports.	German Measles	-	4	4
	Influenza	-	1	1
	Tonsillitis	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships.	Erysipelas	-	1	1

SECTION X: OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS

No cases of Malaria were reported on any vessels during the year.

SECTION XI: MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

Practically all the foreign arrivals are from Continental Ports which are not likely to be affected with Plague, consequently there is very little risk of Plague infected or suspected ships arriving at the Port. Should the necessity arise, however, the measures laid down in Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952, would be put into operation as far as applicable.

SECTION XII: MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Vessels are inspected as cargos are discharged, and examinations made of holds, galleys, stores etc. and of cargos for evidence of rat infestation. Members of crews and men working in holds are instructed that any signs of rats must be reported to this Authority. The class of cargos carried, and short duration of voyages do not encourage rodent infestation. Only two vessels were found with evidence of rat infestation. These were cargo vessels which arrived to lay-up in the river. As these vessels were to be laid up for some considerable time, these infestations were treated by the Assistant Port Health Inspector with Warfarin. These infestations were cleared up, the bodies of fifteen black rats being recovered.

The British Railways Rodent Operators make regular visits to Harwich and Parkeston Quay to carry out treatments against infestations on quays, warehouses, river banks etc., under the supervision of this Authority.

Regular visits are made to Felixstowe Dock and Mistley Quay to inspect quays, warehouses, etc., for rodent infestation.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination of rodents for rodent plague.

Two black rats were submitted for examination during the year. These were reported as Negative.

- (3) Arrangements in the District for deratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a Commercial Contractor, the name of Contractor.

All the vessels which applied for Deratting Certificates during the year were found to be free from rat infestation, and were granted Exemption Certificates. 73 Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued, and two Rodent Control Certificates for Coastwise Vessels.

Small infestations can be treated by this Authority by trapping or poisoning.

Small infestations on Railway-owned vessels can be treated by their own rodent operators, under the supervision of this Authority.

Large infestations would be treated either by fumigation with hydrogen cyanide, or poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080). This would be carried out by Commercial Contractors, and arrangements have been made with Associated Fumigators, London, or Ridpests, London, to carry out this work if necessary.

- (4) Progress in rat-proofing Ships.

The majority of vessels using the Port are of modern construction. Foodstores are rat-proof; doors tight-fitting; and spaces around pipes etc., and holes in partitions and bulkheads are protected by expanding metal of fine mesh. Openings to ventilation ducts in holds etc., are similarly protected. A new vessel is under construction for the Hook of Holland service, and the rat-proofing on this vessel is to the requirements of this Authority.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category				Number
Black rats	...	...	...	15
Sent for examination			...	2
Infected with plague			...	Nil.

TABLE F.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certs. Issued
After fumigation with H.C.N.	Other fumigant (State method)	After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil	73	73

2 Rodent Control Certificates issued for Coastwise Vessels.

SECTION XIII: INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory	Other Notices	
General Inspections	770	Nil	9 Informal 16 Verbal	21 Notices complied with.
Follow-up and other Inspections	86	-	-	-
TOTAL	856	Nil	25	21 Notices complied with.

DETAILS OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH ON VESSELS

Condensation in quarters	2	Leaking deckhead in quarters	1
Defective heating in quarters	2	Dirty Quarters	2
Verminous Quarters	2	Defective hot water supply	1
Dirty Galley	2	Dirty cooking stove	1
Defective cooking utensils	1	Defective food locker	1
Defective refrigerator	1	Defective W.Cs.	2
Blocked W.Cs. or urinals	3	Defective drainage to wash-room	1
Defective ceiling to holds	2	Dirty hold	1

Most of the vessels inspected were found to be maintained in satisfactory condition. The majority of vessels were of modern construction with very good crew accommodation, and it was generally found that crews appreciate these improved conditions and look after their quarters. Most of the defects found on vessels during the year were of a minor character, and were mostly rectified when brought to the attention of Masters or Owners. In a few cases vessels sailed before repairs could be carried out.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958.

These Regulations made under the Clean Air Act lay down permitted periods for the emission of Dark or Black Smoke from vessels. Practically all the vessels using the Port are motor vessels or oil fired, and smoke emission does not constitute a very great problem at the Port.

SECTION XIV: PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 & 1948.

There are no shell fish layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION XV: MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

(1) <u>Medical Inspectors:-</u>	<u>Warrant issued</u>
J. Roland Hetherington	October 1945
Keiran Phelan	November 1929
Julius Levy	August 1947
James Corbett	September 1949
John Neild Todd	November 1955

(2) Female Attendants:-

Mrs. D. Stock was appointed 16th June, 1962.1.

Mrs. B. Gardner was appointed 1st August, 1961.

(3) Organisation of Work.

The Medical Inspectors work to a rota and as far as is possible meet all vessels carrying aliens on arrival in Harwich.

The Medical Examination of certain categories of Aliens is carried out in accordance with Instructions issued under the Aliens Order 1953. The attendant is present at all medical examinations. Where necessary a medical certificate is issued to the Immigration Officer, a duplicate copy being sent to the Ministry of Health.

Year	Aliens Landed	Aliens Examined	No. of Certs. Issued.
1955	116,894	6,184 5.2%	51
1956	118,946	6,392 5.3%	69
1957	124,916	6,660 5.2%	72
1958	124,364	8,177 6.1%	81
1959	130,900	7,405 5.6%	73
1960	132,256	7,438 5.6%	83
1961	136,233	7,014 5.15%	52
1962	138,948	5,751 4.2%	59

No. of ships arriving with Alien passengers	1,042
No. of Aliens arriving	139,203
No. of Aliens landed	138,948
No. of Aliens refused leave to land	255

This does not include any Aliens landed at Felixstowe which is designated a "non-approved port".

(4) Analysis of Aliens referred for Medical Examination.

(a) <u>Categories</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>Certs. Issued.</u>
(i) Ministry of Labour Permits	2,658	1
(ii) Aliens intending to remain in this Country	181	18
(iii) (a) Aliens intending to take up employment (paid or unpaid) without M.L.Permits	89	-
(b) "Au Pair"	2,485	1
(iv) Students	105	1
(v) Visiting for health reasons	31	12
(vi) Referred for other reasons	196	25
(vii) Seamen travelling as passengers	6	1
	<u>5,751</u>	<u>59</u>

(b) Nationalities

Passengers who were examined were nationals of the following countries:-

America	22	Israel	7
Argentina	2	Italy	45
Austria	47	Japan	1
Belgium	2	Jordan	1
Bolivia	1	Liberia	1
Brazil	3	Netherlands	980
Chile	1	Norway	19
Columbia	1	Poland	99
Denmark	1,580	South Africa	6
Estonia	2	Spain	12
Ethiopia	2	Sweden	218
Finland	107	Switzerland	99
France	4	Thailand	1
Germany	2,423	Turkey	2
Goa	1	Ukraine	3
Greece	41	United Arab Republic	3
Iceland	1	Yugoslavia	1
Iran	3	Undetermined	4
Iraq	6		

(c) Certificates issued.

Nature of Report of Certificate	Total No. of Reports and Certs. issued.	Aliens not permitted to land.
(a) Unsound mind or mentally defective	7	7
(b) (1) Undesirable for medical reasons	1	1
(2) (a) Inability to support	51	8
(b) Likely to require Medical treatment		
(c) Conditionally landed for further medical examination	-	-
	<u>59</u>	<u>16</u>

(5) Accommodation

During the year there has been an extensive programme of structural alterations, with the aim of providing a more speedy flow of passengers through Immigration and Customs formalities. This has involved a transfer of the medical examination room to a different part of the building more conveniently situated for dealing with aliens requiring medical examination.

SECTION XVI: COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act came into operation on the 1st July 1962. This requires among other things that certain Immigrants from Commonwealth Countries shall be referred for medical examination in a manner similar to that already operating in the case of Aliens.

During the six months 6,564 Commonwealth Immigrants were landed at the Port of Harwich. Of this number two were referred for medical examination; in the case of one of these a medical certificate was issued. The citizen was allowed to enter the Country.

SECTION XVII: MISCELLANECUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

Should the necessity arise the procedure would be in accordance with the relevant sections of the Public Health Act 1936.

SECTION XVIII: FOOD INSPECTION

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations

All foodstuffs landed at the Port were subject to routine inspection under these Regulations. Quantities and descriptions of foodstuffs landed are shown in Appendix I. Foodstuffs seized as unfit for human consumption are shown in Appendix II.

Considerable quantities of fresh meat and offals were landed during the year. This consisted mainly of calves, beef tenderloins, pork loins, sheep, pig and calf offals from Holland, pigs from Sweden, and forequarters and hindquarters of beef from Yugoslavia. All this meat was of first class quality, and landed in good condition. Meat and offals from Holland are mostly carried in insulated containers, kept at a low temperature by dry ice. Beef from Yugoslavia is transported in refrigerated train ferry wagons. Most of the meat from Yugoslavia arrived by train ferry for the London market. These London trucks are not inspected at this Port. They are taken direct to Bishopsgate under Customs seal, where they are inspected by Stepney Metropolitan Borough Inspectors.

There has again been a considerable increase in the quantity of bacon landed, mainly from Denmark.

Increased quantities of tinned foodstuffs have been landed, especially tinned meats, soups and cream.

Over 480,000 cases of fish - iced and frozen - were imported from Denmark and Holland. This was all in prime condition.

Regular consignments of mussels - live and pickled - were received from Denmark and live oysters from Holland. These were regularly sampled for bacteriological examination. 50 samples were submitted, and all reported as satisfactory.

Five samples of Danish dried hen egg albumen submitted were all reported as free from Salmonellae.

Large quantities of horse meat and offals were imported for animal feeding - mainly from Roumania, Poland, Hungary and Belgium. The Public Health Authorities of the towns to where this meat was consigned were kept informed on this traffic. Towards the latter part of the year, these importations have almost ceased.

The large quantities of fruit and vegetables imported were mostly in good sound condition. One shipment of 11,000 cases of Moroccan oranges was found to be badly affected with mould - up to 20% of some sub-marks being affected. The affected marks were detained until arrangements were made, with the consent of the local authority concerned, for their despatch to fruit packing stations for sorting.

Several large consignments of foodstuffs - meat, bacon, tinned foods, fruit, vegetables - have been landed at Felixstowe Dock. Extra visits have had to be made to the Dock for inspections of these cargos.

A total of 13 tons 3 cwts. 2 qtrs. 12 lbs. of foodstuffs was seized as unfit for human consumption during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1962.

New Regulations were brought into operation during the year prohibiting the addition of preservatives to foodstuffs, except for certain foodstuffs which are permitted to contain limited quantities of specified preservatives.

19 samples of various foodstuffs were submitted for examination. Cod Roe Caviar Paste was reported as containing 820 p.p.m. benzoic acid, which the Regulations do not permit. The Analyst also reported the use of the word 'Caviar' for cod roe paste was mis-leading. This was taken up with the Importer, and the consignment re-exported.

All other samples were reported as complying with the Regulations.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1962.

These Regulations prescribe a list of permitted food colours. They prohibit the importation of foodstuffs containing colouring matter which is not on the permitted list. They also prohibit the addition of colouring matter to certain natural foods sold in the raw unprocessed state.

Seven samples were submitted and all reported as complying with the Regulations.

Arsenic in Food Regulations 1959.

Samples of Edible Gelatine, Yeast and Mustard, submitted under these Regulations were all reported as containing Arsenic within the amounts permitted.

Lead in Food Regulations, 1961.

Samples of Edible Gelatine, Yeast, Tinned Luncheon Meat and Tinned Vegetable Juice were reported as containing Lead within the limits permitted by the Regulations.

Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations 1962.

Two samples submitted were reported as containing no prohibited emulsifiers or stabilisers.

Reports on foodstuffs submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination are shown in Appendix III.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

No fresh milk or cream was imported during the year.

Food Hygiene (Docks & Carriers) Regulations, 1960.

Cleanliness of ships holds, quays, equipment etc. was controlled under these Regulations. Constant supervision is exercised over cleanliness of wagons used for foodstuffs, especially open wagons used for transportation of fish and bacon. The Railway Authorities are investigating the possibility of installing plant for truck washing at Parkeston Quay.

APPENDIX I.

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR

Bacon	1,919,758 sides	Bacon (Middles)	1,878 cases
Bacon (Sliced)	411 cases	Beef Hindquarters	4,974 hinds
Beef Forequarters	6,392 fores	Beef Boneless	33,437 cases
Calves carcasses	9,219 carc.	Calves Hindquarters	30,687 hinds
Calf Heads	25 cases	Pigs Carcasses	2,183 carc.
Pork Loins	42,335 cases	Pork Fat Backs	310 cases
Pork Necks	314 cases	Pork Butts	52 cases
Sheep Carcasses	136 carc.	Offals Fresh	23,905 cases
Offals Salted	2 casks	Sausages	7,198 cases
Lard	77,882 cases	Tinned Meats	99,315 cases
Tinned Hams	16,881 cases	Tinned Fish	18,993 cases
Tinned Sausage	922 cases	Tinned Chicken	1,320 cases
Tinned Soups	500,372 cases	Tinned Vetgetables	13,235 cases
Tinned Vegetable Juice	73,521 cases	Tinned Tomato Paste	56,426 cases
Tinned Mock Caviar	7 cases	Tinned Fruit	690 cases
Tinned Fruit Juice	1,464 cases	Tinned Cream	81,468 cases
Tinned Milk	830 cases	Tinned Flavoured Milk	515 cases
Fish Fresh	483,992 cases	Fish Preserved	942 casks
Shellfish	28,291 pkgs.	Fruit Fresh	1,179,536 pkgs.
Fruit Frozen	7,108 pkgs.	Fruit Preserved	12 cases
Fruit Pulp	8,094 casks	Vegetables Fresh	3,396,149 pkgs.
Vegetables Dried	1,267 casks	Vegetables Frozen	16,825 pkgs.
Potato Chips Frozen	16,825 ctns.	Vegetables Preserved	471 casks
Potato Crisps	48,740 ctns.	Cheese	229,968 cases
Eggs	28,564 ctns.	Eggs Dried	201 casks
Butter	150,525 cases	Milk Dried	1,159 cases
Yeast	255,810 ctns.	Biscuits	89,005 boxes
Bread	16,082 ctns.	Cakes	8,656 ctns.
Bakery Products	16,345 cases	Bread Crumbs	387 ctns.
Cereals	16,318 cases	Chocolate	47,371 cases
Confectionery	4,617 cases	Coffee	2,952 cases
Mustard	7,189 cases	Salad Cream	1,599 kegs
Poultry	133 cases	Rabbits	40 cases
Jam	750 cases	Pudding Powders	880 cases
Marzipan	1,871 cases	Gelatine	126 cases
Noodles	525 cases	Vanilla Sugar	115 cases
Essences	41 cases	Flavourings	145 cases
Seasonings	12 cases	Spices	212 cases
Pickles	116 cases	Vinegar	40 cases
Cocoafat	195 cases	Margarine	38 cases
Peanut Butter	6 cases	Goosefat	4 cases
Vegetable Oil	8 drums	Ice Cream Mix	3 cases
Beer	17,541 tons	Wheat	28,028 tons
Maize	3,638 tons	Barley	348 tons

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED BY TRAIN FERRY FOR INSPECTION AT LONDON

Bacon	225,402 sides	Beef	255,892 pkgs.
Pork	78,541 pkgs.	Pork Fat Backs	98 cases
Calves carcasses	354 carc.	Lambs Carcasses	3,055 carc.
Offals Fresh	76,390 cases	Sausages	9,576 cases
Lard	1,236 cases	Tinned Meats	499,571 cases
Tinned Vegetables	5,611 cases	Tinned Chicken	480 cases
Fruit Fresh	3,298,898 pkgs.	Fruit Dried	14,419 cases
Vegetables Fresh	823,094 pkgs.	Butter	50,185 cases
Eggs	4,800 cases	Cheese	6,151 cases
Confectionery	41,468 cases	Chocolate	10,685 cases
Fish Fresh	273 cases	Flour	2,206 sacks
Cakes	1,810 ctns.	Cereals	334 cases

APPENDIX II

SEIZURES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937

Fruit:		Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Cherries	1,431 boxes)			
Grapes	897 trays)			
Peaches	48 trays)	203	2	6
Oranges	6 cases)			
Melons	8 Melons)			
Vegetables:				
Tomatoes	147 trays)	16	-	12
Cucumbers	14 trays)			
Tinned Mussels	29 tins	1	1	26
Tinned Mackerel	8 tins			2
Tinned Meats	12 tins			4
Tinned Hams	5 tins			5
Cod Roe Caviar Paste	25 cartons	4	3	15
Beef			2	24
Lamb				7
Bacon				2
Plaice	1 case		2	-
Butter	35 casks)	35	1	2
	87 packets)			
Cheese	35 cartons		3	11
Eggs	85 eggs			8

REPORTS ON FOODSTUFFS FORWARDED FOR
(A) CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Nature	Country of origin	Purposes of Examination	Results	Remarks
Tinned Minced Pork	Yugoslavia	Preservatives Colouring Matter	Nil Preservatives Nil Prohibited Colouring	Permitted Colour
Tinned Luncheon Meat	Denmark	Preservatives Colouring Matter	Nil Preservatives Contains Erythrosin B.S.	
Tinned Chopped Ham	Denmark	Preservatives Colouring Matter	Nil Preservatives Nil Prohibited Colouring	
Pickled Yellow Cucumbers	Holland	Preservatives Colouring Matter	80 p.p.m. Benzoic Acid Contains Tartrazine	Limit 250 p.p.m. Permitted Colour
Smoked Salmon Mayonnaise	Holland	Preservatives Colouring Matter	Nil Preservatives Contains Ponceau 4r.	Permitted Colour
Mushroom Salad	Sweden	Preservatives Colouring Matter	Nil Preservatives Contains Tartrazine	Permitted Colour
Oranges	Spain	Preservatives	Nil Thiourea. Nil O-Phenyl Phenol. Nil Diphenyl.	Limit 100 p.p.m.
Lemons	Italy	Preservatives	4 p.p.m. Diphenyl.	
Teewurst Sausage	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Cod Roe Caviar Paste	Sweden	Preservatives	820 p.p.m. Benzoic Acid.	Preserv. not permtd. Description Misleadg.
Tinned Cream	Denmark	Preservatives Thickening Substance.	Nil Preservatives Nil Thick'g. Sub.	Permitted Colour
Red Cherry Jam	Switzerland	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	

APPENDIX III(A) (Continued)

Nature	Country of origin	Purposes of Examination	Results	Remarks
Tinned Cockles	Italy	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Strawberry Pulp (Four Samples)	Holland	Preservatives	1760 p.p.m. Sulphur dioxide	} Limit 3000 p.p.m.
			1750 p.p.m. do.	
			2370 p.p.m. do.	
			1650 p.p.m. do.	
Raspberry Pulp	Holland	Preservatives	1460 p.p.m. Sulphur dioxide	Limit 3000 p.p.m.
Smoked Eel Spread	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Edible Gelatine	Germany	Lead Content	1.0 p.p.m. Lead	Limit 5.0 p.p.m.
		Arsenic Content	0.5 p.p.m. Arsenic	Limit 2.0 p.p.m.
Yeast	Holland	Lead Content	1.0 p.p.m. Lead	Limit 7.0 p.p.m.
		Arsenic Content	0.2 p.p.m. Arsenic	Limit 2.0 p.p.m.
Mustard	Germany	Arsenic Content	0.5 p.p.m. Arsenic	Limit 5.0 p.p.m.
Tinned Luncheon Meat	Denmark	Lead Content	0.4 p.p.m. Lead	Limit 10.0 p.p.m.
Tinned Vegetable Juice	Italy	Lead Content	0.3 p.p.m. Lead	Limit 1.0 p.p.m.
Sponge Cake Stabiliser	Sweden	Emuls. Stabils. Colouring Matter	Nil Non-Permit. Emuls. or Tartrazine (Stabils.	Permitted Colour
Emulsifier Cake Compound	Sweden	Emuls. Stabils.	Nil Non-permitted Emuls. or Stabiliser	

APPENDIX III

(B) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature	Country of Origin	No. of Samples	Results
Live Mussels	Denmark	33	Nil faecal coli. Nil Salmonellae. Grade I clean.
Live Cysters	Holland	6	Nil faecal coli. Nil Salmonellae. Grade I Clean.
Live Oysters	Denmark	1	Nil faecal coli. Nil Salmonellae. Grade I Clean.
Cooked Mussels in Vinegar	Denmark	9	Satisfactory. pH below 4.0
Frozen Cooked Mussels	Denmark	1	Nil faecal coli. Nil Salmonellae. Grade I Clean.
Tinned Shrimps	Denmark	1	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Cockles	Italy	1	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Hen Egg Albumen Crystals	Denmark	5	Nil Salmonellae.
Tinned Cream	Denmark	3	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Milk Powder	Denmark	1	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.

